BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814, [NUMBER 1153.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertiſement:

THE Public are hereby informed that the Mail diſpatched from this Office on the 6iſt Ultimo for Bengal has miſcarried, and that duplicates of all letters transmitted by that diſpatch "Poſt Paid" will be received at the General Poſt Office and forwarded free of poſtage.

T. FLOWER,
Poſt Maſter Gen.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Poſt Office,
30th September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Tenders, will be received by the Marine Board, on Thurſday next, the 6th Proximo, for the ſupply of botella Tonnage, for bringing up to the Presidency, the Hon'ble Company's Timbers and Spars, from the Province of Canara, during the preſent ſeaſon.

The Tenders muſt ſpecify the rate of Freight, per each Candy, of the Timber, and Spars.

The Botellas, muſt be ſubject to the uſual Survey, by the proper Officers, and a part of the required number, muſt be ready to leave the Preſidency, by the 10th Proximo.

No Botellas, under 200 Candies, wil be accepted.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R MORGAN,
BOMBAY Sec. Mar. Board.

MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
30th September 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કોંથી આપીએચજે

આવતા લરેશપતવારે તા ૬ આવ
ના મહીનાનીએ શ્રી મરીન બોરડ મધે
પરપીજલ લેશે બાબત એજે બતેલાના
ઇનેજને શાકુ છઆને શરફારનાં લાકડાં
તથા છશપાર શ્રી મુબાઇ લાવને શ્રી
કનારાના પરગનાંથી આએ તોશંઅશ્રુદી
ને પરપીજલ મધે લાવ નોલ લાકડાં
ખાંડી એકનો લખે તથા છશપારનો
છપી લખે *

બતેલાવોને કમેશ શરવી કરેચ જે
મુજબ શરકારનાં કારલારીઓ કરશે *
બતેલા જોઇએચ તેમધેનાં થોરા એક
બારકશ તારીખ ૧૦ મી આવતી શ્રુદી
નછઆર જોઇએ *

બતેલો ખાંડી ૨૦૦ નીં અંદર કુશેતે
કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તા ૩૦ મી શપતંમબર ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 3d day of October next at noon, will be put up to public Sale on the Premiſes and diſpoſed of to the higheſt bidder, a valuable Piece of Ground ſituate within the Fort in Golla Wada Street, between the Houſes of Parſee Sorabjee Paruck and that of the late DIAL AVICHUL, and meaſuring 51 feet in length by 19 in breadth, the property of DIARAM COOBER: Further particulars may be had at Mr. HUNGERFORD'S Office.

Bombay, 28th September 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કોંથી આપીએચજે

શોમવારને દીને તા ૩ અકટોબર આવતીએ બપોરે જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચાશે જંમીનનો કટકો એક શારો કીમંતી ફોટ મધે ગોલવારો એ જગો પારશી શીરાબજી પારખ તથા દમાલ અચીચલના ગારની દરમાંનછે લરતે લાંબી કુટ ૫૧ તથા પોકોલી કુટ ૧૯ એ મીલકત દમારાંમ કુબેરનીછે આગાલ ખબર મીશતર કુંવારકરદની કારીશ મધે મલશે *

તા ૨૮ મી શપતંમબર ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT

the Goods of AVICHUL WITTUL InDASS late of Bombay Hindao Inhabitant.

APPLICATION hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by KEYKUSHROO SORABJEE Son of the late SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE a Creditor in the above Goods; that Letters of Adminiſtration, be committed to WILLIAM KENNEDY Eſq. the Regiſter of the ſaid Court; all Perſons concerned in the ſaid Goods are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated the 22d September 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the firm of PREMJEE PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants have purchaſed a Houſe Situated at Mharvadah without the Town walls of Bombay; built with Chunam walls and Covered with Tyles belonging to MEYAKHAWN DADOOJEE, ORA alſo of Bombay Mahomedan for the ſum of Rupees (601) Six hundred and One; all perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, and If any Mortgages or Claims whatſoever are outſtanding upon the ſaid premiſes they muſt be made within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be conſidered as null or void,—

Bombay, 30th September 1814.

ખબર કોંથી આપીએચજે

પરાંમજી પરશોતંમની પેઢી વાલા
ઓએ ગર એક બાકારકોટ આંરવાડા
મધેનુ ચુનાની દેવાલ તથા નલીઆંનો
છાપરાંનુ વેચાતુ લીધુછે ગા (૬૦૧)

એ ગાર કોરા મીઆંજાન દાકુદબાદનુ
છે એ ગાર કોજને મારજોજ કોએ છઆ
કશીવાતે તે કુપર દાવો કોએ તે ઘણી
આજ દીનથી દીન ૧૪ નીં મુદતમો તે
ઘણી દાવો કરે નદીતો તેહનો દાવો
ખોટો થાશે *

તા ૩૦ મી શપતંમબર ૧૮૧૪

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
AT THE
COTTON SCREW GODOWN,
BELONGING TO
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE,

A QUANTITY of Port Wine; Claret & Hock in Cheſts and Half Cheſts; Two Caſes of Cherry Brandy in Caſks; Alſo ſome Caſks of Iriſh Proviſions. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon where the conditions will be made known.

Bombay, 1st October 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
IN MEADOW STREET,
On MONDAY next, the 3d Inſtant,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glaſs Ware &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Several Second Hand Tents and Routies and on the ſame day at 12 o'clock will be ſold a Strong Serviceable Cheſnut Horſe, and Several other Horſes.

Bombay, 1st October 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar and Co.

HAVE juſt received for Private Sale on Commiſſion; a few Copies of the undermentioned intereſting Works, viz.

Gilchriſt's Hindooſtanee Dictionary,
,, Britiſh Indian, Monitor,
,, Indian Stranger's Guide,
,, Tota Kahanee,
,, Nuſri Benuzeer,
,, Sukoontula Nutuk,
Malcolm's Political Hiſtory of India,
,, Obſervations on the Diſturbances in the Madras Army.

Bombay, 1st October 1814.

FOR SALE
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next the 4th of October,
AT THE HOUSE
Adjoining the Bakery at Umbercurry,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE conſiſting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Pictures glazed and in gilt frames, a Pair of looking Glaſſes, new pattern globe Lamps and other glaſs Ware; Silver Table and Tea Spoons with other Articles of Plate &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock A. M. The Goods may be viewed in the morning. Terms—ready Money, and the Articles to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, September 30th 1814.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, CALDER & CO. *beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that the Intereſt of* MR. JAMES CALDER, *in their Eſtabliſhment, ceaſed on the Firſt Inſtant, and that the Buſineſs will henceforward be conducted under the Firm of* SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 23d September 1814.

ELEVENTH
Calcutta Lottery.

LIST of Prizes, drawn amongſt the Tickets of this Lottery diſpoſed of by Meſſrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at Bombay.

No. 166, Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each
2814 2897.

Prizes of 125 Sicca Rupees.

103	107	112	118	120
131	134	142	148	150
151	156	157	159	162
163	165	169	170	172
182	192	197	198	2811
2815	2817	2821	2836	2843
2846	2851	2857	2861	2866
2868	2872	2885	2889	2890
2891	2894	3607	3615	3617
3627	3632	3636	3637	3638
3642	3647	3660	3668	3673
3692	4302	4303	4306	4314
4315	4320	4322	4324	4325
4333	4334	4335	4336	4346
4355	4361	4363	4365	4366
4367	4369	4370	4374	4379
4382	4383	4391.		

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
Superintendant of Calcutta Lotteries.

CALCUTTA,
the 29th August 1814.

The above Prizes will be diſcharged at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, after a deduction of 12 per Cent. in conformity with the firſt Article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay, 1st October 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.
On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,

THE Effects of two deceaſed Gentlemen,
Conſiſting chiefly of Wearing Apparel.

Bombay, 1st October 1814.

A CARD.

W. BRYERLEY having entered into the Bakery concern eſtabliſhed by Mr. WALLACE at Umbercurvy, begs to ſolicit a continuance of the ſupport of thoſe Families who favored Mr. W. with their cuſtom and to aſſure them and ſuch others as may honor him with their commands that the greateſt attention ſhall be paid to all orders received by him in the above line.

Bombay, 1ſt October 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE

THIS DAY

BY AUCTION,

VARIOUS Articles of Furniture the property of perſons leaving Bombay; as alſo Quantity of Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Pale Beer, in bottles, and ſome piece goods conſiſting of plain Agabans Jaconist, Muslings, Mulmuls plain and flowered Dorias, Dimities, Bolicar Handkerchiefs, China Gauzes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 1ſt October 1814.

*** *We have received an address from numerous respectable Natives of this Settlement, to Dr. W Dunbar, on his approaching departure for England; but too late to be inserted in the present number of our Paper; feeling however much gratified at having it in our power to record and give publicity to so just and honorable a testimonial of individual merit, we shall have much pleasure in Publishing it in our next Paper.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th SEPT. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT W. P. Baker, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the recovery of his health.

Assistant Surgeon W. Dunbar, in charge of the Native General Hospital is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for General information the following Extract of the Honorable Courts Orders to the Bengal Government.

Extract of a General letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the Bengal Government in the Military Department under date the the 16th of February 1814.

Para. 1ſt to 7, Major General John Garſtin, continued in Command of the Corps of Engineers notwithſtanding his promotion.

PARA. 128. Having reconsidered our former Orders, on the subject of the employment of General Officers of Engineers and Artillery (as contained in Paraphs 88 to 93 of our Military letter to Bengal dated 12th July 1805) we have, for the following reasons, as well as for those stated in the Paragraphs to which we are now replying, resolved to alter the Regulations heretofore laid down on that subject.

129. The operation of the Military arrangements of 1796 which regulates the promotion of Officers in our Service (after attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) by the General Brevets issued by His Majesty, necessarily throws out of active employment all those Officers of the line who attain the rank of Major General; and who are not selected to fill the situations and to exercise the duties of General Officers on the staff.

130. It was an erroneous extension of this Rule, we conceive as applied to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which led, in its consequences, to the occasional nomination of Officers of those Corps to be Generals on the Staff, not only to the prejudice of the Officers of the Line, but to the obvious disadvantage of the Public, by detaching them from those branches of the service in which their experience was likely to be most useful.

131. We understand that although it is not the practice of His Majesty's Service to invest the Officers of Engineers and Artillery with the Command of Districts, yet neither is it the practice to exclude them altogether from employment, after they have attained the rank of General Officers. In this rank they are still eligible to be called into service and to exercise the functions of Command, limited however to the duties and details of their own particular Corps.

132. Under these considerations, we have thought it advisable to annul the existing Regulations on this subject, both as they respect they elegibility of Officers of Artillery and Engineers to be employed on the General Staff, and the prohibition against their continuing to conduct the details of their respective Corps, after promotion to the rank of General Officers.

133. We therefore direct that no General Officer of Engineers or Artillery be hereafter put upon the General Staff of the army; but that you select from among the General Officers of Engineers and Artillery and the Officers actually at the head of those Corps at the time, whether General Officers or not, such Officers as you may think most fit to conduct the duties of those Corps respectively.

134. Such General Officers of Engineers & Artillery will of course be relieved every four years, according to the practice which prevails among the General Officers of Cavalry and Infantry selected for the Staff, unless some special reason shall occasionally exist for deviating from this rule; of which of course you will duly advise us.

135. With a view to prevent any interference with the Command of Officers on the General Staff of the Army, we direct that when General Officers of Engineers or Artillery shall be appointed to the Command of their respective Corps, they shall be stationed in the Garrisons of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively.

136. As the duties of the Officers in charge of the Engineers and Artillery will be exactly the same whether General Officers or not, we direct that no addition be made to the allowances at present drawn by the Commandants of either of those Corps.

137. On this occasion, we think it proper to repeat our Orders of the 8th of January 1796 and 21st January 1807 that "the Officer "in charge of the Engineer Corps shall have "no concern whatever in Public Buildings "or Works, or in the Materials used there-"in" and to direct further that if any Officer, succeeding to the charge of the Engineer Corps, shall at the time of such succession have any concern of that nature, he be immediately relieved from it.

138. You will consider these orders as having effect from the date of your receipt of this letter; a Copy of which we desire you will send to the other Presidencies, for their information and guidance.

Para. 8 Major George, Hickson Fagan appointed Adjutant General with the Official Ranks of Lieut. Colonel, vice Lieut Colonel Ball deceased.

139. Having taken into our most serious consideration the numerous instances which have lately occurred of appointing Officers of short standing and of inferior rank to the most important and distinguished situations in our Military Service and being convinced that such a practice is no less injurious to that Subordination of mind on which discipline is founded than it is prejudicial to the interests, and hurtful to the feelings of old and deserving Officers, we have come to the following Resolutions.

1st. No Officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant or Quarter Master General, Military Auditor General or Commissary General, who has not previously attained the rank of Major in the Army either Regimentally or by the operation of His Majesty's Brevet.

2dly. No Officer shall be eligible for the appointment of Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Military Auditor or Deputy Commissary General who has not been at least two years a Captain.

3dly. No Officer shall be appointed to the situation of Assistant Adjutant, or Quarter Master General who has not attained the Rank of Captain.

140. We observe by your last army list that Major Fagan is second Captain in the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, and that his rank of Major was merely Official, he having for some time held the Office of Deputy Adjutant General of your Army.

140. A. Under the Regulations above prescribed, Major Fagan would not have been eligible to the situation of Adjutant General; and we should have been glad that so important an Office had been conferred upon some Officer of longer standing in our service.

141. As however, we understand Major Fagan to be a very meritorious Officer; that he officiated for some time as acting Adjutant General; and that he lost an Arm on Service, we shall not think it necessary to enforce the Regulations now laid down in his instance; but content ourselves with enjoining your strict attention to them on all future occasions.

142. We shall probably resume the consideration of this subject at no very distant period, with a view to the more extensive application of the principle now laid down for your guidance. In the mean time, we desire that you will send a Copy of these Paragraphs to the other Presidencies, for their information and guidance,

Para. 56. 9 Lieut. General Fuller permitted to draw for a definite period the allowances of a Maj. General on the Staff. notwithstanding his promotion; request Courts Instructions on this subject for future guidance

157. Lieutenant General Fuller could have no claim to any Staff allowances after his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General; and after another Officer, Major General Eden, had been placed upon the Staff in his stead.

158. We must, therefore, disapprove your having allowed Lieutenant General Fuller to draw Major General's Staff allowances until the departure of the first Ship after the notification of his promotion in General Orders; and we direct that no such allowance be made in any Similar case that may hereafter occur.

159. We desire that you will send a Copy of these our orders to each of the other Presidencies for their information and guidance.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1814.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Bentley of the Corps of Engineers is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on his private Concerns.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

Since the publication of our last number, the Hon'ble Company's Ships Surrey and Prince Regent have arrived at Madras, the latter having on board the Right Hon'ble H. Elliott, the Governor of Madras, and his Family.

Our Readers will find an account of the Governor's reception, and list of the Passengers of the Surrey and Prince Regent under our Madras head, we are sorry, that these Vessels have not afforded us the means of adding in any degree to our stock of European News.

The Elk Sloop so long expected, has arrived at Trincomallie and has brought an account of the capture of the American Frigate Essex, by the Phœbe Frigate, which we have published exactly, as it has reached us, but which seems to require further confirmation. We understand that the Phœbe was despatched by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Brazil Coast, for the express purpose of capturing the Essex, information having been received in England of that Vessel having made several captures of small Vessels off the Brazils: If this be correct, it adds considerably to the probability of the news of the capture of the Essex, and we hope soon to find it fully confirmed.

ARRIVALS]—Assistant Surgeon George Smyttan 2d Battalion 6th Regiment,
Surgeon T. Foster, H. M. 2d Bat. 56th Regiment
Major Ramsay, 2d Bat. 1st Regiment
Lieut. & Adjutant E. Pearson, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.
Lieut. Galway Pioneers,
Capt. Bellasis, Artillery
Lieut. J. Little European Regt.
Lieut. Col. Osborne, European Regiment
DEPARTURES]—Capt. Staunton, Gr. Battalion
Major Hull Deputy Quarter master General
Ensign Noton, 1st Bat. 7th Regiment,

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Thursday, at Palm Mount, the Lady of John Elphinston Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Friday the 9th instant, Mrs. W. Grant, of a son.

At Cannanore, on the 19th ult. the Lady of Lieut. G. H. Budd, Fort Adjutant at that station of a son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday night, 4th September Henry Cochrane, the infant son of Michael Thomas Harris Esq. Civil Service; aged 5 months and 13 days.

At Madras, on the 23d of August, Mrs. Enderby, wife of Samuel Enderby, Esq. H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, deeply and deservedly regretted.

On the 8th inst. on board the ship Mary Ann, by which ship he was about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.—Mr. James Cook, aged 21 years, (nephew to Mr. Cook of the firm of Messrs, Griffiths, Cook and Co. deeply regretted by his relations and friends.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 13th 1814.

AN Express has been just received from Trincomalee, announcing the arrival of H. M. Sloop of War Elke, at that Port, from Portmouth the 1st of May. The Elke brings an account of the capture of the American Frigate Essex, off the Cape, by H. M. Ship Phœbe, of 36 Guns. She learnt this pleasing intelligence at Rio de Janeiro, it does not appear that she touched at the Cape. We have not yet heard any further particulars, but sincerely hope this information may prove correct. The Elke sailed from Trincomalee, on the day after her arrival, for Bengal having dispatches on board for the Supreme Government.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1814.

This afternoon anchored in the Roads the Honorable Company's Ship Surry, Captain Beadle, from Portsmouth. The Surry left the H. C's. Ship Prince Regent last night only, off Pondicherry, and the Lord Keith and Alexander on the 15th of August, in Latitude 36. S. and Longitude 45 East. The Fleet made the Cape Land, but did not go in.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras:—Mrs. Anne Greene, Mrs. Jane Jobson, Miss Mary Jobson,—Capt. J. Johnson, N. I. Capt. Johnston Napier, N. I. Mr. John Dalgos, Messrs. J. Howeson, T. West, & W. G. White, Cadets.—*For Bengal*: Mrs. Mary Sherwood, Mrs. Jane Littlejohn, Miss Eliza Littlejohn, Miss Maria Littlejohn, Miss Jemima Littlejohn, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss J. Carpenter, Miss Eleanora Erskine, Miss Fanny Armstrong, Miss Harriet Armstrong, Miss Isabella Byers,—Major George Mason, Capt. Orlok, C. J. Stuart, 17th Infantry,—Mr. D. C. Smith, Writer.—Messrs. G. W. A. F. Grant and Giles Emby, Cadets for Artillery,—Mr. Henry Paul, Cadet for Infantry.

SEPTEMBER 16th.

Early this morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Prince Regent, Captain W. Harris, from Portsmouth, left 10th May.

PASSENGERS.

The Right Honourable H. ELLIOTT, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Emma Elliott, Miss Harriet Elliott, Miss Caroline Elliott, Mr. Martin Frederick Elliott, Mrs. Amelia M'Donald, Mrs. Munro, Miss Campbell, P. Heydenger, Esq. Secretary, H. Elliott, Esq. Aide de Camp, Colonel Thomas Munro, Major David Newal, of this Establishment, The Rev. H. C. Bankes, H. M. Elliott, Esq. Writer, Mr. John Sullivan, do. Mr. D. J. Gleig. do. Mr. Benjamin Hine, do. M. N. W. Kindersley, do. Mr. John French, do.—Messrs. Francis H. B. McCullum and M. C. Dighton, Cadets—Gilbert Silbey, Esq. Clerk to the Governor, Robert Manne, John Forbes, Anne Durks, and Marian Neall, Governor's servants, John Matison and Marian, Native servants, to do. for Madras:

Lieutenant P. L. Pew, Messrs. Walter Ritchee, R. H. Scott, Hugh Grant, E. M. Cockerell, and W. L. Orgawell, Writers.—A. W. Balmain, Free Mariner, for Bengal.

Mr. Elliott quitted the Prince Regent under a Salute of 19 Guns, and attended by the Chief Secretary of Government, the Town Major, and two of the Honorable The Governor's Aides-de Camp, landed at 5 o'clock P. M. (under a Salute of the same number of Guns from the Battery) near the N. E. angle of the Fort, and was received at the Beach by Lieutenant General Pater; The Chief Judge of the Suddr Adawlut; the Heads of Boards: The Accountant General; The Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army; and The Deputy Adjutant General, and Deputy Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The Troops in Garrison were drawn out and formed a street, through which Mr. ELLIOTT passed to the Fort Square, where he was received by the Honorable the Governor and the Members of Council; here also many of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement attended: Mr. ELLIOTT then proceeded to the Council Chamber, where, the Commission of Government having been read, he took the usual oaths and his Seat in Council, under a discharge of 19 Guns from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

On leaving the Council, The Right Honorable The Governor, accompanied by Lieutenant General The Honorable John Abercromby, proceeded with the usual state to the Government Garden House.

The Honorable Mrs. Elliott, and Family, also landed at about 5 o'clock.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Letters from Vizagapatam of the 7th mention the departure of the Honorable Company's Ship Asia, Captain Tremenhere.—Her arrival at this port, as well as that of the Sherbrooke, homeward bound, may be hourly expected.

Letters from St. Helena of the 28th May state that the homeward bound fleet consisting of about 50 sail were to leave the Island on the 3d of June—The Vansittart had run foul of His Majesty's Ship Semiramis off the Cape of Good Hope and carried away her bowsprit, foremast, damaged her mainmast and caused so much injury that she was obliged to be towed into the Cape, making 7½ feet of water an hour—The injury sustained by the Vansittart is not stated; it was not, however, considered material.

Sir John and Lady Theodosia Cradock were on board the Semiramis when the accident occurred—we are happy to add that they have arrived safe at St. Helena, and were to sail with the fleet.

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Since our last publication intelligence has been received of the arrival of His Majesty's Sloop of War Elk, at Ceylon—This Ship sailed about the same time as the fleet, and landed dispatches at Trincomallie for His Excellency Vice Admiral Hood, when she immediately proceeded to Bengal with dispatches for the Supreme Government.

A report, which obtained considerable credit, was circulated on the arrival of the Elk, of the capture of the American Frigate Essex, by His Majesty's Frigate Phœbe, of 36 Guns, we have not, however, been able to trace it to any good authority.

On Sunday Evening a grand festival took place at the Cathedral of St. Thome in honor of the late glorious intelligence of the re establishment of Peace in Europe—The Acting Bishop had given previous notice in the public Prints of his intention of dedicating that day to a solemn service, on this most important and highly gratifying event, which restores his Prince to the dominions of his forefathers and millions to a repose and happiness, to which the wrold for years has been a stranger—Illuminations of the different Churches began on the Friday preceeding—on which Evening and on Saturday processions of much form and great grandeur took place, attended by the whole of the Priesthood and the regalia of the different Churches, with the banners of England and Portugal united—the Bells ringing and Music playing several National and appropriate tunes—the whole conducted with much care, and notwithstanding the pressure from the multitude which attended, the greatest regularity was observed.

On Sunday morning the Bells of the different Churches announced the celebration of high Mass—a great proportion of the principal Catholic families at the Settlement, were present—a procession took place which far exceeded, both in number and effect, those of the preceding Evening—the Host was carried with much pomp and solemnity and was exposed during the whole day on the principal Altar of the Cathedral, before which Incense was continually offered.—After the Procession High Mass was celebrated with Magnial and other Music attending—when His Excellency the Bishop gave a discourse applicable to the Event.

In the Evening, the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement, Catholic and Protestant, who appeared on the occasion to vie with each other, in celebration of an Event, which gives equal joy and happiness to all—attended at the Cathedral, which both in its interior and exterior exhibited a profusion of brilliant and well arranged lights—which, produced, with the rich hangings of the Altar and other decorations of the Cathedral a most admirable effect.—It is needless to say that the Church could not contain a tenth of the people assembled—every arrangement had been made for the accommodation of the fashionable females who were present—by chairs being placed in the choir and other places—and with the exception of the heat, being somewhat oppressive no great inconvenience was experienced.

At about half past five o'clock his Excellency the Bishop ascended the Pulpit and began a most excellent oration, taking for his Text, the words of the Prophet Isaiah, Chapter 52, verses first and second—"Awake, awake, put on thy strength O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy City; for henceforth there shall no more come unto thee the uncircumcised and the unclean."

"Shake thyself from the dust, arise, and sit down, O Jerusalem, loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion."

He commenced his discourse by shewing that Peace was given to the World by the omnipotent creator of the Universe—who by the ancient Prophets had foretold that Peace should be proclaimed by the Birth of the Saviour of Mankind, testified and confirmed by the Angels who proclaimed his coming by singing Hallelujahs of "Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth Peace. Good will towards Men"—Peace he exclaimed was an heirdom left by our Holy Saviour to his righteous Apostles, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you"—he then at considerable length shewed that Men by their Sins and iniquities were at times unworthy of this great blessing—that the vanities and luxuries of a sinful and wicked World—made them unmindful of the great end for which they were created—that vice, luxury, thefts and every kind of crime called aloud for the vengeance of the Almighty—who raised up, doubtless for the chastisement of the World, Buonaparte, who was called from a small Island to reign with a rod of Iron over various kingdoms; he dwelt with great historical precision on his life from the period of his leaving Corsica to his ascending the Imperial Throne, comparing him with the King of Assyria described in Isaiah 10, verse 6, and subsequent.

After dwelling at considerable length on this part of his subject he said that notwithstanding the Sins of the World, the Most High delighted to shew mercy and forgiveness, as most clearly pointed out by the same prophet in Chapters 54 and 57—which he applied to the present Peace with which the World was blessed.

If, said the Bishop, God so raised up Buonaparte to be an instrument in his all powerful hands, for the chastisement of a sinful world, he, in his mercy, raised up a great nation, to rescue his people from the tyranny they were suffering under—A powerful and just Nation—by its Counsels and exertions—in aiding the weak, succouring the afflicted—and giving strength to the nerveless—was the means of his overthrow—To his Majesty George the Third, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the English Nation, the world is indebted in a great measure for the repose we are now to enjoy.

The Bishop then with great energy dwelt on the exertions of his own Nation and Prince—were not the Armies of Buonaparte foiled by the Portuguese troops under the command of one of the first of Generals—he meant, the Duke of Wellington—he emphatically asked had not the sacrifices and sufferings of the Portuguese been great and extensive—and had not her Sons fought with courage and success—in bringing the late War to a termination which they were then met to celebrate.

The exertions, however, continued the Prelate, of the United Nations, could not have been crowned with success, without the powerful aid of the Almighty, who held in his hands all the kingdoms of the Earth—to whom then is all honor due, but to God the fountain of goodness, who blessed their arms with victory and who animated their counsels with unanimity—to God then be the thanks given and to God alone.—Te Deum was then sung with the greatest devotion and the Host again elevated to the congregation.

We have endeavoured thus to give the outline of an extempore discourse, which took near an hour in the delivery. After Divine Service a most extensive and brilliant exhibition of Fireworks took place facing the Cathedral, which was illuminated from the ground to the top of the Building—other partial display of lights were placed in the front of the several Churches; which tended to shew the attachment and loyalty of his Excellency to the interest of his Prince and Country.

PROCLAMATION.

The following Commission for the Government of Fort St. George and it's Dependencies, is published for General information.

The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, send greeting—know ye, that the said United Company reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of The Right Honorable Hugh Elliott, have nominated, made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint the said Hugh Elliott to be President and Governor of and for all our affairs on the Coast of Coromandel and Orixa, and of all the Territories thereunto belonging and of all and singular the Forts, Factories and Settlements, Territories, Countries and Jurisdictions thereof, and to execute all and every the Powers and Authorities thereunto appertaining by order and direction of our Court of Directors for the time being, and of such other Persons as in and by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations, for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better administration of Justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses, the Revenues and Profits of the said Company, and for making provision for the good order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay," are empowered to give any orders to our Servants in India in certain cases in the said Act mentioned, to hold and take the said Office unto and upon him the said Hugh Elliott, immediately, upon and from the time of his arrival at Fort St. George aforesaid, and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during the pleasure of us, and of our Court of Directors, and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under our Seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the said Court of Directors for the time being, but subject nevertheless to such other removal and recal as in the said Act of Parliament is mentioned. And to the end that the said Hugh Elliot may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of us the said Company, we do by these Presents constitute and ordain Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. the Commander in Chief of the said United Company's Military Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, together with Robert Fullerton, Esq. and Robert Alexander, Esq being respectively Senior Merchants of the said Company, and who have respectively resided twelve years or more in India in their Service, to be Counsellors of the said Presidency or Settlement for governing and managing all the said Company's Affairs upon the Coast of Coromandel and Orixa, and governing the said Fort St. George and City of Madraspatnam, and all other our Forts, Factories and Settlements within any of the said Territories. And we do hereby give and grant unto our said President and Governor, the said Hugh Elliot, and to our Council, aforenamed or to the major part of them, (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said Hugh Elliot alone, in certain cases and under certain circumstances, mentioned in the said Act, passed in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, full power and authority from time to time, to rule and govern all and every our Factories and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Fort St. George and City of Madraspatnam, and elsewhere within the places aforesaid, to administer lawful oaths as occasion shall require and to do and perform all such other acts and things, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said President and Governor and his Council in their several and respective places where the said United Company have or shall have Factors or any places of Trade are authorized to do, subject nevertheless to the superintending and controlling Power of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal in such cases wherein they are authorized to have a superintending & controlling Power, and by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, & also subject and according to such instructions and directions as he the said Hugh Elliot our President and Governor and Council aforesaid, shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being, and from such other Persons as by the said Act of the Thirty third year of His present Majesty's Reign, are empowered to give orders to the said United Company's Servants in India in certain cases therein mentioned, provided that when our Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies shall happen to be present at the said Settlement of Fort St. George, he shall be one of the said Counsellors instead of our Commander in Chief of our Military Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, who during that time shall have only a seat and right of deliberation but no voice in the said Council, and subject also to such temporary and partial suspension and in such manner as in the said Act of the Thirty-third year of the Reign of His present Majesty is mentioned; when our Governor General of Fort William in Bengal for the time being shall find it expedient to visit the said Presidency of Fort St. George or any Province or Place thereto belonging. And we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency, and all the People and Inhabitants of our said Fort St. George and City of Madraspatnam, and all other our Forts, Places & Colonies within the said Presidency to conform, submit and yield due obedience to the said Hugh Elliot our President and Governor and his Council accordingly.—And we do hereby revoke, repeal annul and make void every former Commission or Commissions given and granted by us and all other Appointments whereby any other Person or Persons was and were, or shall be constituted and ordained, or hath, or have, or shall become President and Governor of the Council of Fort St. George aforesaid, such revocation to take place from the time of the arrival of the said Hugh Elliot at the Presidency of Fort St. George aforesaid and his taking the said Office of President and Governor aforesaid upon himself. In witness whereof, we the said United Company have caused our Common Seal to be affixed to these Presents the 23d day of April in the 54th year of the Reign of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

(Signed) JAMES COBB,
SECRETARY.

It is further Proclaimed that The Right Honorable Hugh Elliot has this day taken the Oaths of Office in conformity with the above Commission, the Oaths of Office to the other Members of the Government therein named having been before administered; and all Persons are hereby required to obey the said Right Honorable Hugh Elliot as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST GEORGE, 16th *September* 1814. } G. STRACHEY, CHIEF SECRETARY.

Calcutta Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1814.

Yesterday arrived in the River the ship Amelia, Captain Reade, from New South Wales the 24th of June.

When off Point Palmiras on the 4th, the wreck of the hull of a vessel of considerable size was seen from the Amelia. Several spars, such as pieces of topmast, yards, &c. have also been seen by the Pilot Schooners cruizing at the Sand Heads. At present the circumstances known are too scanty to enable us to form any reasonable conjectures respecting the ship to which these must have belonged.

The Amelia saw a suspicious vessel, at the entrance of Torres Straits, which endeavoured to approach her. The stranger was supposed to be a sloop of war.

The accounts from Port Jackson per Amelia, represent the Colony, as being in a very flourishing state, provisions in a bundance and very cheap.—The markets glutted with European and Indian commodities of almost every description; the large importations of Tea and Sugar particularly, had brought these Articles to a very low price.—It is a novel occurence in the annals of the Commerce of the New South Wales, that the Amelia, has imported from thence a quantity of Wine; it being so cheap in that Colony, as to have rendered it an advantageous remittance to Bengal.

It is calculated that there is little short of two years consumption of tea, sugars, soap, piece goods of all discription, &c. &c. in the colony.—A few days before the Amelia sailed, the Morning Star from Batavia arrived; laden fully with tea, China, nankeens, and other China goods, having of the former article 800 chests.—The Argo had shortly before left the port, having also landed 640 chests purchased at the Isle of France from the Rose, a captured American.

The Aligator was at the Derwent, also from the Isle of France, and that settlement was likewise so overstocked, that although the Frederick had been then nearly six months, she had brought up to Sydney 60 chests, of hear tea, and a great part of her other goods.

It appears from an order of government, that sanguinary conflicts had taken place betwixt the inhabitants of the remote settlements and the natives, originating in the latter having shewn a disposition to help themselves to the maize and other grain of the European settlers.

It is proposed to erect a Joint Stock Company at Sidney, for the purpose of procuring flax, timber, and other commodities from New Zealand.

The retail price of goods may be judged of, from the following extract of an advertisement, in a Sydney Paper of the 11th of June last:—

Best hyson tea, 10s. per lb.;
Common teas at equally low prices;
India prints from 6s. a piece upwards;
Calicoes from 24s upwards;
Best India very fine chintzes, of 20 yards at 3l. 10s a piece;
Check shirts and trowers, 4s each;
Cloth jackets, and cloth trowsers, 12s each;
Warm woollen shirts, 10s. each;
Strong canvas bags, 4s. each;
Best nankeens, 12s per piece;
Good calico shirts, 7s. each;
Bandana silk handkerchiefs, 25s. per piece, of seven handkerchiefs;
Coloured silk handkerchiefs of a very superior quality;
Large fine table cloths, 20s. each;
China plates, 20s. per dozen;
Half-pint tumblers, 25s. per dozen;
Best window glass of all dimensions;
Salpetre, 1s. per lb;
Best indigo, 10s. per lb;
Bengal ball shop, 9d per lb. by the bag;
Brazil tobaco. 5s. per lb. retail;
Good rife, 25s per bag;
Men's beaver hats, 45s each;
Children's ditto ditto, 30s each;
Fine English prints, 4s. per yeard:
Corks, 5s. per gross;
Men, Women, Boys, and Girl's strong shoes;
Colonial spelling books, 5s currency each;
Broadcloths, stationery, and every other article necessary for a family, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Currency will be taken at the usual discount.

The Windham, had sailed from Port Jackson for Ceylon and Bengal.

The Frederick, was about to be despached for the same destination.

Considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the General Hewett, which sailed also for Ceylon and Bengal about the end of

(Continued after the Poetry.)

TO VETERINA.

The timid hare that treads the snow,
Will leave its footsteps to be traced;
But when the sky sends down the thaw,
The soft impression is defaced.

The carriage wheel may wound the ground,
Before his honour's dwelling-place;
But the smooth stone goes rolling round,
And soon eradicates each trace.

The gallant bark that ploughs the main,
Will cut a passage thro' the flood;
But the split waves soon join again,
And leave the surface as it stood.

Your face was fair when in your prime,
Like the smooth paper from the press;
But the rude lines wrote on by time,
No pounce or rubber can erace.

POETS.

Whether the misfortunes which in all ages are said to have accompanied the poetic character, are attributable to the spirit of genius, which, contemning the low pursuits and occupations of common life, is absorbed in the higher contemplations of the soul; or whether those unavoidable misfortunes to which all men are subject may not have the effect, by rendering it more susceptible to the finer feelings, of attuning the mind to poesy;—cannot readily be determined: but it would appear, that the flowers of poetry in general most flourish during the winter of adversity. This is paying but a bad compliment to "the poets of the day," but the history of our own and of other countries confirms it as a general rule that the luxury and ease of palaces is not the climate which is propitious to the muse.—Without exercising the powers of reflection, no one can be eminent in any art or science; and this is peculiarly applicable to the art in question. But without stimulus to extraordinary exertion, their souls starving amidst the good things of this world, and strangers to the "luxury of grief"—it is scarcely possible that the sons of opulence and ease can rouse the heart with that sensibility of idea, or pathos of expression, which are so amply communicated to the children of affliction.

It is not paradoxical to say, that those who taste the cup of adversity are often happier than those who never experienced the frowns of fortune. In the latter case, the happiness enjoyed is, perhaps, merely the absence of actual pain—a kind of vegetative existence, which poorly compensates for the lack of that "rich of reason, and that flow of soul" which minds e joy whose toil (if the expression be allowed) has been harrowed up by vicissitudes, anxieties, and cares. The true poet, feeling the superior excellence of his mental treasures, will look with indifference upon subjects which would irritate, or sink into despondency, ordinary men.

The following instances amongst numberless others, will elucidate the remark.

Mr. Lloyd, the author of the poem called "The Actor," was, in consequence of his thoughtless liberality, as well as of his expensive intercourse with Wilkes and Churchill, often exposed to the unpleasant salutes of the shoulder-tapping fraternity. Having been one evening conducted by a sturdy fellow of this description to a spunging house—"Pray, my good friend," said he in a tone of almost childish simplicity, "what are those iron bars at the window for?" "To keep you in, to be sure," answered Cerberus. "Ah! dear me! it is very strange," retorted Lloyd, "that you should take such pains to keep me in, who never yet could keep myself out."

Another favourite of the Muses, though not so fortunate, happened to be taken to the house of a well-known sheriff's officer in Chancery lane (London), whose name, which was Nightingale, furnished the poet with the following beautiful lines:

"Within the cage's bars, in cruel chains,
"Man, thoughtless man, the nightingale detains,
"Yet not less sweet her captive notes delight
"Than when she rov'd at large, & charm'd the night
"But now inverted her sad fate we view,
"And mortals, in their turn, the change shall rue;
"No more the bird of Cynthia charms the ear!
"A different charm arrests the poet here!
"The laws of nature have revers'd the pain,
"And the freed Nightingale imprisons man!"

To the above may be added a third instance of the habitual cheerfulness of genius dispelling the gloom of confinement, and rising superior to any causes of irritation.

A votary of Venus, as well as of Erato, found himself fixt for a debt incurred through a frail fair, who had given an indiscreet hint where he was to be met with, though she knew him unprepared to answer the demand at the moment. He wrote to two friends to come and bail him. While the messenger was gone for them, he thought of amusing himself with some poetic folly. The well-known Latin epigram on female levity first occurred to him:—

"Quid levius calamo? pulvis: quod pulvere? ventus
"Quid vento? meretrix: quid meretrice? nihil."

He took out the sling, and thus translated it with his usual good humour:—

"Say, what's lighter than a feather?
"Dust—the wind more light than either.
"What is lighter than the wind?
"Woman, airy woman kind.
"What than airy woman lighter?
"Nothing, nothing—but the writer."

(Continued from the third Page.)

March, or beginning of April, and of which nothing has been heard since that period.

We are concerned to state, that the ship Three Bees of London was destroyed by fire, while lying in Sydney Cove.

The following vessels, belonging to Calcutta were lying at Port Jackson when the Amelia sailed from thence, viz. Eliza. Murrey Frederick, Duncan; Hibernia Ashmore; Argo, Morning Star (brig) and Alligator, schooner.

In our last we mentioned, that accounts from the Eastward gave reason to believe; that the Inverness schooner, Captain Matson, had been cut off by her crew, and the Commander killed. Letters from Amboyna of the 13th June, mention some further particulars, which leave little doubt respecting this unfortunate event.

It appears that the vessel in which Capt. Matson traded, was only about 40 tons burthen. Her crew consisted of 9 Javanese, without any other European or Christian of any description, besides the ill fated Commander. After the murder had been perpetrated, they carried the vessel towards the Coast of Celebes, where they were boarded by a Dutch fishing boat. The Fishermen observing much confusion, and that there was no European on board, suspected what had taken place, and gave information to the Resident at Manado. Armed boats were immediately sent out in quest of the schooner, but without success. A few days afterwards the Amboyna, Captain Lyell came in sight of her. She was then close in shore, and was deserted by the crew before the Amboyna could reach her.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The Court Martial which was sitting on Vice Admiral Stirling at Portsmouth, on board the Gladiator, Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, President, closed its proceedings on the 9th of May, the day before the fleet sailed. The sentence of the Court was, that Admiral Stirling should remain on half pay in his present rank for life, and never be included in any future promotion of Flag Officers. The charge preferred, was for having received money, as a reward for the services of the Sappho in the West Indies, which was in part proved.

MAY 7, 1814.

Commodore Codrington is expected to hoist his broad pendant on Tuesday next, in the Newcastle, 50, Lord George Stuart, and to sail immediately afterwards for the American station; taking with him all the ships that are ready for sea at this Port, excepting such as have been appointed for the protection of Convoys; they have been preparatively directed to put themselves under his orders. And, yesterday, that fine and well-appointed Regiment, the 1st, or Royal Scots, 1000 strong, embarked on board the *Leopard*. Captain Crofton, and *Diomede*, Captain Fabian, for North America. The *Dictator*, *Diadem*, *Thames*, and *Weser*, *armee enflute*, with 70 sail of large transports, have sailed this week for Bourdeaux, to take a part of Lord Wellington's army to the American shores. These overpowering reinforcements to the forces already in Canada, will soon effectuate the subjugation of Mr. Madison's wild theoretic notions of legislation.

This afternoon arrived the French Frigate L'Escopette, from Cherbourgh, bringing over 420 of our countrymen. Also, a French lugger, with 125 more. Among them are the crews of his Majesty's ship Calcutta and Decoy. A great many of them have been ten and twelve years in prison. Some of them have marched 1200 miles since the beginning of the year, by being removed from their old prisons to others farther from the seat of war.

We understand, that no order having been given by Government for the general release of French Prisoners, has been owing to Rear Admiral Gercey and Mons. de la Boulaye, the Commissioner appointed to superintend their return to France, not having arrived in England. The Commissioners of the Transport Board have directed all the Prisoners who were in close confinement for various offences, to be liberated, and their fines and penalties remitted. About 500 invalided Prisoners have sailed this week for France; and the natives of Piedmont have been selected from among the mass, who are to be conveyed to Harwich, on their return home.

The Lion, 64, (late flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope) arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, with a Convoy from St. Helena; consisting of the Northampton, Rose, Diana, Carmarthen, Wellesley, Indefatigable, Earl Moira, and Apollo, from Madras and Bengal; Rose, John Williams, Ann, and Brixton, from the Isle of France and Cape of Good Hope; Phœnix, from New South Wales; Venus, Perseverance, and Cyrus, from the South Seas; and the Governor Raffles, and Albion, from Batavia. Some of these ships had been waiting at St. Helena for convoy to England since September last: all of them have had long voyages.—Sir G. H. Barlow, late Governor of Madras, came home in the Rose, which sailed on the 26th of August.—The Hussar frigate, Hon. Captain Elliott, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of September, with Lord Minto on board, from Bengal and Madras. She was to sail for England on the 16th. The Stirling Castle, 74, Sir Home Popham, is on her passage with the homeward bound October Fleet from Point de Galle. The William Pitt Extra-Ship, was wrecked on the 16th of December, to the Eastward of Algoa Bay. The Hecate, Captain Allen, has captured an American ship, from China.

The arrival of Sir John Warren from Halifax, is daily expected in the San Domingo, 80.

An order has been received to discharge all Foreign seamen out of the British service.

The Honorable Captain Douglas is appointed to the Levant, vice Captain Jones; Captain G. W. H. D'Aeth to the Bucephalus, *armee en flute*; Captain Hamilton to the Havannah; Captain Hamilton to the Havannah; Captain Black to the Rainbow; Captain Bartholomew to the Erebus (fitted to throw Congreve's rockets into the American towns, for which purpose she will shortly sail); Captain Forbes to the Harrier; Captain B. Stow, to the Pelorus; Captain B. Hall to the Victor; Captain J. Shiffner to the Sphynx; Captain Lempriere to the Trent (the flag-ship of Admiral Sawyer); Lieut, S. T. Dickins is promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Badger; Lieut. W. Hutchins on late Flag Lieutenant to Adm. Freemantle, to the rank of Commander; Lieuts. Jas. Keene, and D. J. Dickson, Achille; John Heaslop, Dragon.

The Secretary at War has signified by a Circular, to the Commanding Officers of Yeomanry Cavalry, that their permanent services, for duty for the present year, will not be required.

LONDON,—MAY 7, 1814.

The Impress station at Waterford, directed by Captain H. Deacon, is ordered to be discharged.

An expedition is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Mississippi, to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of being employed in the recovery of Louisiana, &c.

It was yesterday said that the Emperors were elected in this country on the 15th inst.

By accounts received from Major General Vincent, we are happy to find that he was well at his command at Kingston, in Upper Canada, on the 17th of February last. The general does not notice any particular severities by the American Government against prisoners, as has been stated.

M. de Pfeffel, a nephew of the author of that name, has been appointed Minister from the King of Bavaria to the Court of London.

The Government works which had been carrying on for several years past, on Chatham Lines, are ordered to be discontinued.

Lord St. Vincent is appointed General of Marines; and Sir Richard Onslow, Lieutenant General.

The Indian Fleet was in great danger of being wrecked in Cawsand Bay, on Thursday evening.

The head quarters of Sir T. Graham's army consisting of the Guards, the 33d and 54th Regiments, were to be at Brussels on the 5th inst. The 83d and 58th will be made 1,000 strong each, and sent to America. They will sail finally from Cork.

The following letter has been read to the Crews of his Majesty's ships at this Port,—and it had the most desirable effect,—our brave fellows felt extremely gratified by the handsome notice taken of their services:—

Admiralty, April 30th, 1814.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty cannot announce to the Fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the Petty Officers, the Seamen, and Royal Marines of his Majesty's ships, the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious service, during the late war.—The patience, perseverance, and discipline; the skill, courage, and devotion with which the Seamen and Marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of their Country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the Nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment. Their Lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the American Government, in declaring war upon this Country, after all the cause of its original complaint have been removed, does not permit them to reduce the Fleet at once to a Peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights, which are the surest foundation of our naval glory, their Lordships look with confidence to that part of the Fleet, which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British Navy to its present pre-eminence. In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the Seamen and Marines will find their Lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services. The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be expedient to pay off, and from them the Petty Officers and Seamen will be successively discharged, according to the length of their services; beginning, in the first instance, with all those who were in his Majesty's service previous to the 7th of March, 1803, and have since continued in it. When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their Lordships will direct their attention to those which it might be found necessary to keep in commission, and, as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those before discharged from the ships paid off; so that in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which it may still be requisite to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot in their Lordships opinion, fail to give universal satisfactions; and they are induced to make this communication to the Fleet, becaus they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, entitle them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their Lordships intentions. Their Lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valour of his Majesty's Fleets and Armies will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honourable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world.

"By command of their Lordships,

"J. W. CROKER."

The recent elevations to the Peerage, will cause no fewer than three vacancies in the House of Commons, viz. for Shrewsbury, in the room of Lord Hill; for Newark, in that of Lord Cumbermere, and for Waterfordshire, in the room of Lord Beresford.

The Honourable Frederick Cavendish, lately arrested on a charge of forgery, is the brother of Lord Waterpark, and not nearly connected to the Duke of Devonshire, as has been erroneously stated.

The establishment of the army after the reduction which took place in 1783, remained for four years at about 50,000 men. At the reduction in 1802 it amounted to 75,000. The whole number of the forces for the year 1813, was 227,442 men.

CARRIAGES.—This branch of manufacture must long be unrivalled by foreign countries; and to England all must apply who want lightness, elegance, and strength united. The completion of the coach for the Prince of Orange with harness for eight horses, in three weeks, could only have been done in London.

CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.—Thursday evening the sixth anniversary sermon was preached in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, by the Hon. and very Reverend the Dean of Wells, for the benefit of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. Previous to the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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[redacted] SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

ſermon there were ſeven adult Jews baptized, and many converted Jews of both ſexes were preſent. The Church was immenſely crowded, and the collection at the doors was very conſiderable. Yeſterday the Society held their ſixth anniverſary meeting in the Great Hall, at the Freemaſon's Tavern, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent in the Chair; when the nature and progreſs of the Society were very ſatisfactorily explained to a very crowded and reſpectable aſſemblage of both ſexes. Thirty-two converted Jews were preſent.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—The following is the ſtate and diſpoſition of the Britiſh Navy, made up to the preſent day:—At ſea, of the line, 83; from 50 to 44 guns 9; frigates, 122; ſloops, &c. 83; bombs and fire-ſhips, 5; brigs, 147; cutters, 29; ſchooners, &c. 41. Total 519. In port and fitting—Of the line, 34; from 50 to 44 guns, 7; frigates, 25; ſloops &c. 33; bomb and fire-ſhip, 1; brigs, 41; cutters, 9; ſchooners, 11. Total, 161.—Guard-ſhips, 6: from 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 3; ſloops, &c. 6. Total 17.—Hoſpital-ſhips, priſon-ſhips, &c—Of the line, 36; from 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 2; ſloops, &c. 2. Total 42. In commiſſion—Of the line, 159; from 50 to 44 guns, 20; frigates, 152; ſloops, &c. 124; bombs, &c. 6; brings, 183: cutters, 38; ſchooners, &c. 52; Total, 739. Ordinary and repairing for ſervice—Of the line, 68; from 50 to 44 guns, 14; frigates, 80; ſloops, &c. 46; bombs. &c. 4; brigs, 17; cutters, 1; ſchooners, &c. 3. Total, 233. Building—Of the line, 22; from 50 to 44 guns, 4; frigates, 10; ſloops, &c. 18! bombs, &c. 0; brigs, 1. Total, 55—Grand Total, 1627.—Increaſe in the Grand Total, this month 5.

April 14th.

EASTER MONDAY.

Yeſterday being Eaſter Monday, according to ancient cuſtom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor went in ſtate to Chriſt Church, Newgate-ſtreet, where the ſpital ſermon was preached before his Lordſhip, and the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital. The proceſſion moved from the Mansion Houſe in the following order:—

Between eight and nine hundred of the Scholars of Chriſt Hoſpital, with their School-maſters and Beadles, attended by Conſtables and Street keepers; City Marſhals, in full uniforms, on horſeback; Marſhalmen two and two; City Band of Muſic; Lord Mayor's footmen, State Carriage, in which were his Lordſhip, Lady Mayoreſs, the Rev. William Tooke, Chaplain, with Mace and Sword bearer; in his Lordſhip's private Carriage, ſome Ladies, relations; followed by the following Aldermen:—Wood, Scholey, Sir Charles Price, Burgeſs, Combe, Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Sir James Shaw, Anderſon, and Sir Wm. Curtis; the Chamberlain, Recorder, Town Clerk, City Remembrancer, and Comptroller, &c. &c.

The number of ſpectators in the ſtreets was very conſiderable, attracted by the fineneſs of the day, and the preparations for the general illumination. Before the ſermon, which was preached by the Biſhop of Ely, an Anthem, compoſed for the occaſion, was ſung by the boys of the Hoſpital, who all looked exceedingly well.

The company afterwards returned to the Manſion Houſe, where they retired to the Chineſe parlour, and other ſplendid apartments of the ſtone hall, appropriated to their reception, till the dinner hour.

The Egyptian Hall was illuminated in a ſtyle of unexampled ſplendour. At half paſt ſix o'clock the large folding doors were thrown open; dinner being announced, the band which was ſeated in the orcheſtra over the door, ſtruck up "God ſave the King." The Lady Mayoreſs was conducted to her ſeat by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, who ſat on her Ladyſhip's left hand; the Duke of Devonſhire ſat on the Lord Mayor's right hand, and the Foreign Ambaſſadors, Miniſters and Ladies of diſtinction, ſat on each ſide. There were five long tables, all of which were laid out in the moſt ſuperb ſtyle, ornamented with lofty arches and temples of paſte work, and decorated with artificial flowers. The entertainment conſiſted of every delicacy of the ſeaſon in the greateſt profuſion, and was equal, if not ſuperior, to former occaſions. A ſtupendous baron of beef graced the ſideboard at the bottom of the Hall; it weighed 26 ſtone, and was part of a Highland ſtot, fed on the eſtate of James Gibſon, Eſq. of Inglifton, near Edinburgh, and ſent alive by that gentleman as a preſent to Mr. Sheriff Magnay. The amateurs conſider him as the fineſt ſpecimen of the Highland breed ever ſeen in London.

The very peculiar circumſtances of the day gave to this civic feaſt a joyous character beyond any former example, and to this the Lord Mayor contributed in a moſt happy manner, by the very neat and appropriate ſpeeches with which he introduced the toaſt appropriate to the wonderful events that have recently happened. The feaſt laſted to ſo late an hour of the night to enable us to give even a ſlight ſketch of the exhilarating ſcene. After the healths of our own moſt gracious Sovereign, and of the Prince Regent, the Lord Mayor gave the healths of the Emperors of Ruſſia and Auſtria, the King of Pruſſia, and, for the firſt time in the Egyptian Hall, Louis, the King of France. All theſe he introduced with ſhort but moſt appropriate addreſſes to the company. The Duke of Suſſex alſo made an eloquent addreſs in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor.

At half paſt nine o'clock the Ladies withdrew to their coffee. The Lord Mayor invited the Noblemen and Gentlemen to remain with him for a time, and he kept up the conviviality with the higheſt ſpirit for an hour, when they all joined the Ladies in the ball-room; and the company was now increaſed by thoſe who had tickets for the evening.

The Ball-room was moſt ſuperbly illuminated, having nine arches of variegated lamps, thrown from one ſide of the gallery to the other, and two ranges of ſmall lamps formed a cornice all round the front of the gallery. At ten o'clock the Lady Mayoreſs (Miſs Domville) entered the ball room, followed by about one hundred Ladies, whoſe dreſſes were only ſurpaſſed by the beauty of the fair wearers. When ſeated in her chair of ſtate, the fair viſitors, arranging themſelves on the ſurrounding benches, and tea was ſerved, on maſſy ſilver waiters. At half paſt ten o'clock, the Lady Mayoreſs and his Excellency the Count de la Garde opened the Ball, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

Amongſt the Company at the dinner were:—

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, Viſcount Sidmouth, the Auſtrian, Portugueſe, Pruſſian, and Heſſian Ambaſſadors; the Count de la Garde, the Baron Vanderduyn, Baron Nolleken, Duke of Devonſhire, Marquiſſes of Lanſdowne and Ely, Marchioneſſes of Lanſdowne and Ely, Earls of Jerſey, Poulett, Beſborough; Counteſs of Jerſey; Viſcount Duncannon; Biſhops of London, Ely, and Cheſter; Lords Erſkine, A. Hamilton, Oſſulſton, Binning; Ladies Oſſulſton Binning, Poulett, Auguſta Leith; Right Honourables C. Bathurſt, G. Roſe; Sirs W. Curtis, J. Shaw, C. Hunter, James Leith, George Denys, C. Green, J. Graham, W. Gibbons, J. Muſgrave, H. Strachey, W. Stirling &c. &c. &c.

Sadlers's Wells, the Surrey Theatre, and Aſtley's Amphitheatre, opened laſt night for the ſeaſon, with all their accuſtomed variety of entertainments.

The day being delightfully fine, the ſports at Greenwich proved irreſiſtibly attractive, and drew thither an immenſe concourſe of people, who, on their return to town, had a further gratification in viewing the brilliant and ſplendid illuminations, that rendered the metropolis a blaze of light.

POLICE.

Union-Hall.—H. Bonor, G. Davis and H. Green were charged yeſterday before Mr. Evans, by A. M'Naughton, Eſq. Deputy-Commiſſary-General, with aſſaulting and impriſoning him, under the following moſt ſingular circumſtances:—Mr. M. ſtated, that being on his way to Portſmouth, he on Sunday evening about eight o'clock called at a public-houſe in the neighbourhood of Kingſton, intending to take the coach there, but finding himſelf too late he determined to continue there till morning. He ſignified his intention and ordered dinner; after he had dined he obſerved two men frequently looking in at the window of the room in which he was ſitting; not liking to be thus overlooked, he rung for the waiter, and desired to be ſhewn to his room, this was accordingly done, and he ſat down to look over ſome papers. He was ſoon after, however ſurpriſed by receiving a meſſage from the landlady deſiring he would put out his candle: he returned for anſwer he ſhould do ſo before he got into bed. Soon after he received another meſſage, inſiſting on the candle being put out inſtantly. Surpriſed at this extraordinary conduct he deſired to ſee the landlady! ſhe came to him, but on his remonſtrating with her, and deſiring an explanation of the extraordinary meſſages he had received, ſhe merely ſaid ſhe was going to bed and muſt have the candles put out. Mr. MacNaughton, on hearing this, ſaid he ſhould go to bed immediately; the landlady left him, and he made faſt the door of his room and was preparing to go to bed, when he heard ſome perſons at the door; he cautioned them not to come in, but in reply to his caution the door was inſtantly broke open, and the three defendants entered the room. Mr. M. ſuſpecting they were come to rob him, as they did not explain the motives of their conduct, felt conſiderable alarm; he addreſſed them with civility, and requeſted they would leave his room, offering them ſome ſilver, which they took, they then returned to the door of the room, and he heard them whiſpering together. He went to the window, and attempted to put it up, intending to call for aſſiſtance; on hearing this, however, they all three returned into the room and ſeized hold of him, threatening, if he attempted to call out that they would diſpatch him. They threw him down on the bed, and whilſt he was ſtruggling and endeavouring to defend himſelf, ſeveral perſons came into the room, one of whom ſaid he was a Conſtable: on hearing this declaration, Mr. M'Naughton deſired he would take charge of the defendants, as he had a very ſerious complaint to make againſt them. The Conſtable, however, refuſed to take the charge, but ſaid if he (Mr. M.) was not quiet, he would take charge of him. They then all quitted the room, but the defendants ſoon after returned and kept watch over him all nights and every time he attempted to go near the window they pulled him back with violent abuſe. At length, about ſix o'clock, he ſucceeded in getting the window open, hailed a man who was paſſing, threw him ſome ſilver, and deſired he would ſend a Conſtable. Soon after the man, who ſaid he was a Conſtable the preceding evening came, but he now denied having any claim to that character, but abuſed Mr. M'Naughton very groſsly. Mr. M. next hailed another man from the window, and deſired he would apply to the Landlady to know for what reaſon he was kept a priſoner. The man did ſo, when the Landlady pretended great aſtoniſhment, ſaid ſhe was ignorant of any reſtraint having been put upon Mr. M. he had paid his bill, and was at liberty to go whenever he pleaſed. Mr. M. ſoon after quitted the houſe, and on his return to London, applied to the Magiſtrate at Union Hall, to have the defendants taken into cuſtody. Goff and Clarke were accordingly ſent down, and the defendants were taken and brought to town. They now denied the truth of a great part of Mr. M'Naughton's ſtatement, who, they ſaid, was much intoxicated at the time, and the reaſon why he was deſired to go to bed and have his candle put out was, becauſe it was conſidered dangerous to leave him with one. Mr. M. however, perſiſted in his accuſation, and the defendants were held to bail to anſwer the complaint at the Seſſions.

That concluſion of the war muſt be good which pleaſes all parties, and it is of very little conſequence to mankind which of the Engliſh factions have the better right to exult on the occaſion. It is obvious that we return to the point from which we ſet out; and that we might have gained all that we now obtain (and which is what we ought at all times to have looked for) without the expence of blood and treaſure which it has coſt us. Eight hundred millions of money might have been ſaved, and Great Britain been, at this day, without debt and without taxes, if the advice of Mr. Fox and his friends had been taken in the firſt inſtance, inſtead of being adopted after twenty years of horror and calamity. But the magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns will, we truſt, ſecure to Europe this deſirable concluſion of the ſtruggle at length. And it is in our opinion only by allowing the French to frame a Conſtitution for themſelves, that tranquillity can be reſtored either to the King or people of that country. It is only by legiſlative mediation between the King and people that a ſolid Government can be eſtabliſhed; and our own hiſtory is a ſtriking example to Kings, how much more ſtable, eaſy, and graceful is the authority of that Sovereign, whoſe hands are ſtrengthened by the voice of an Aſſembly, after open diſcuſſion, than by being himſelf reſponſible for every burthen he impoſes, and for every meaſure that he adopts. In point of policy, therefore, the Bourbon family will not heſitate, we ſhould think, to accept the Conſtitution which is propoſed. But there are not wanting perſons in their ſuite, with underſtandings as emaciated as their perſons, who ſay that the *ancien regime*—all the *ancien regime*—nothing but the *ancien regime* muſt be re-eſtabliſhed, and we ſhould not be ſurpriſed if there were to be found individuals in this country to ſupport this inſanity. There are men who think liberty too precious a thing to be enjoyed by others. And there are even Biſhops among us who ſay that the Church of Rome (to the political excluſion of all Proteſtants from civil employment) ought to be as ſtrictly maintained in France, as the Church of England ought to be maintained here. The Roman Catholic is only to be diſtruſted in Great Britain and Ireland! The Proteſtant is equally dangerous in France! We truſt that theſe ſentiments are confined to a few; and that we ſhall ſee in the conduct of Louis XVIII. the ſame ſpirit of moderation which he diſplayed in the early ſtages of Revolution, and which has always characteriſed his conduct.

[*Morning Chronicle*, 12.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday the 30th of April the Preſident and Academicians gave their Annual Dinner at the Academy. The Meeting was moſt numerous and yet truly ſelect, though the Royal Dukes were abſent, by an occaſion honourable to their feelings, in giving countenance to, and cheriſhing the Scotiſh Corporation; and the Miniſters were engaged at a grand dinner given by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador. There were preſent the Dukes of Norfolk, Somerſet, and Newcaſtle; the Marquiſſes Lanſdowne, Abercorn and Camden; Earls of Carliſle, Beſborough, Grey, Lauderdale, Aſhburnham, Hardwicke, Lonſdale, and Mulgrave; Lords Holland, F. Campbell, &c. &c.; Archbiſhop of York; Biſhops of London, Lincoln, and Saliſbury; Sir George Beaumont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. &.

The uſual toaſts were given, and the day was ſpent in high conviviality.

The Exhibition was univerſally allowed to be ſuperior to any former diſplay of Britiſh talent. We are prevented for this day from giving any detail of the Pictures, on account of the preſſure of political events. All the moſt eminent Academicians have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the works they have produced. The venerable Preſident has two Pictures: the one, Cupid ſtung by a Bee, and a Portrait of the late Duke of Portland. Mr. Lawrence has eight beautiful Portraits, Lady Leiceſter, in the character of Hope; Lady Grantham, Lady Emily Cowper, the Duke of York, Lord Caſtlereagh, Lord Abercorn, &c. Mr. Owen has five Portraits, a moſt ſtriking Picture of the Lord Chief Juſtice Gibbs, the Duke of Cumberland, Miſs Hoare, &c Mr. Shee has very fine Portraits of Colonel Harriſon, Luke White, Eſq. Mr. John Reid, and five others. Mr. Thompſon has a delightful Picture of "Eurydice hurried back to the infernal Regions;" he has alſo a pretty ſubject of "Thais," and a Portrait of Mr. Smith. Mr. Phillips has a beautiful Portrait of a Nobleman, in the dreſs of an Albanian, and ſix others. Mr. Raeburn has ſeveral Portraits, of which the Picture of a Gentleman, No. 35, is truly beautiful. Mr. Ward's Portraits of a Greyhound and Poney are admirable, as is his Portrait of Luke Kenny. A Picture of Mr. W M Turner, Dido and Æneas, will be viewed with admiration; it is a moſt noble compoſition. Next to that will be viewed Mr. Wilkie's "Letter of Introduction," and Mr. Bird's "Cheat detected." There are ſeveral good Portraits by Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Woodforde, Mr. Howard, Mr. Davis, &c.; and ſome very fine Landſcapes by Mr. Daniel, Mr. Reinagle, &c. &c. &c.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

OPERA DRESS.—A white ſarſnet or worked muſlin worn over a white ſatin half train frock, the fleur de lis embroidered round the bottom of the dreſs; a plain back, to fit the ſhape, and the fulneſs of the train extended round the waiſt, rather beyond the back; the front raiſed to a point in the centre of the boſom, and in ſimilar form meets a narrow ſhoulder-ſtrap, headed with a double quilling of lace, which terminates at the corner of the boſom.

WALKING DRESS.—A high dreſs, of ſhort walking length, compoſed of French cambric or muſl muſlin, plain buttons, and unornamented in the

front; a military collar, with an edging of embroidery; a full fan frill of lace, or a single fluted ruff of the fame; the bottom of the dress ornamented with a full flounce, confined by two borders of embroidery corresponding with the collar; plain long sleeve, with a military worked cuff.—ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY.

BOURBON HAT AND MANTLE.—Frock of the finest jaconet muslin, embroidered round the bottom in fleurs de lis; the waist of the dress is the fame length as last month, but the bosom and shoulders are not quite so much exposed; the bosom is ornamented with embroidery to correspond with train. The back is full, and a narrow white satin sash is tied in long bows and ends behind. Three very small white silk fleurs de lis ornament the dress in front of the bosom. The Bourbon mantle of azure crape worn with this dress is remarkably novel and elegant.

ANGOULEME HAT AND SPENSER.—This elegant spencer is worn over a walking dress of jaconet muslin; it is made in rich primrose twilled sarsnet, shot with white; the back which is full, shews the shape to advantage, as it may be worn with or without strings, but the former is most general; the feather is placed rather on one side. Gloves, slippers, and parasol to correspond.

Mrs. Bell, of Upper King-street, Bloomsbury Square, is the Inventress.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE

The phenomenon of a fossil human skeleton may shortly be seen in London. Sir Alexander Cochrane lately sent this curiosity from Guadaloupe, and it has been deposited in the British Museum. It was found with some others a few years since, in a bed of hard limestone, or marble, in that island, and part of one skeleton was sent to France, and is now in possession of M. Cuvier, the naturalist. The specimen sent to London is perfect from the neck to the ancles, and is supposed to have been a female. Dextrous workmen have been employed in detaching the stone from the form of the skeleton, and a drawing has been made to accompany a memoir, which is to be laid before the Royal Society. A glass case is making for it, and when complete, the fossil will be exhibited to the public. This discovery, of course disturbs many fine spun theories relative to the comparatively recent formation of the human species.

The History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the French Revolution in 1789, by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. L. L. D. F. R. S. is proceeding, and will not exceed three or four quarto volumes.

It appears from outlines of a plan for erecting public steam mills, to keep the price of flour, at all times, within a due proportion to the price of wheat, allowing a fair and handsome profit to the manufacturer, that the consumption of flour in London is twenty thousand sacks per week, and that the late Albion Mills reduced the price of grinding from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per sack.

The Ninth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been published. In Europe, it has establishments, in Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, and France; and Corresponding Societies are fixed at Basle, Berlin, Lithuania, Ratisbon, Zurich, and Greece. In Asia, Calcutta has formed a society. Ceylon has a society; the labours of translation are even extended to China. Africa has a subscription at the Cape of Good Hope. In America many associations are formed, and also in many of the West India Islands. The coast of Labrador, Nova Scotia, and both the Canadas, partake this benefit. At home, the augmentation of exertions, in the shape of auxiliary societies, branch societies, penny a-week societies, and Bible associations, are altogether unexampled.

The committee of this excellent Society, with a view to repair, as far as they could consistently with the object and principles of the society, the loss occasioned by the fire at Serampore, have generously granted two thousand reams of paper, at an expense of about 2,800l. which in India will be worth 5000l. and they have made this grant in addition to 5000l. and sundry other supplies furnished to India in the current year.

At Smyrna news has been received of a dreadful calamity having overtaken the largest caravan of the season, on its route from Mecca to Aleppo. The caravan consisted of 2000 souls—merchants and travellers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, pilgrims returning from performing their devotions at Mecca, and a numerous train of attendants; the whole escorted by 400 military. The march was in three columns. On the 15th of August last, they entered the great Arabian Desert, in which they journeyed seven days, and were already approaching its edge. A few hours more would have placed them beyond danger; but, alas! they were not permitted to return in safety. Just as they had struck their tents, and commenced their march, a wind rose from the N. E. and blew with tremendous violence. They increased the rapidity of their march, to escape the threatening danger; but the fatal Kamsin had set in. On a sudden dense clouds were observed, whose extremity obscured the horizon, and swept the face of the desert. They approached in columns, and obscured the line of march. Both men and beasts, struck by a sense of common danger, uttered loud cries! The next moment they fell beneath its pestiferous influence lifeless corpses. Of 2000 souls composing the caravan, not more than 20 escaped this calamity, by the swiftness of their dromedaries.

From the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* STRUCTURES *for* PUBLIC OBJECTS, *now* BUILDING, *or* RECENTLY FINISHED, *in the* METROPOLIS.

It merits notice among the Phenomena of these times, that during a long, bloody, and expensive contest, the internal improvements of Great Britain have not apparently been interrupted; and that renown in the atchievements of war, and glory in the arts usually appertaining to peace, have in an equal degree characterised this empire, during the last twenty years.

Anxious to gratify the just pride of our Country, and to exhibit its Trophies on subjects which create no suffering and admit of no equivocation, we have determined to describe in this Magazine, the several magnificent public buildings in progress, or recently finished, with in the metropolis. In performing this pleasing duty, we shall, without doubt, excite much surprise in foreigners who were unaware of the energy of our national character, and much proper exultation in British patriots, who will see in these great works the germ of many others, and the pledge of their country's continued prosperity.

We have, therefore, in this number drawn a rich harvest of interesting novelties, from the recent undertakings in London only; but it should be understood that the Country at large keeps pace with the metropolis, and that, in new bridges, churches, hospitals, courts of justice, improved prisons, exchanges, public works, manufactories, and mansions of nobility, several hundred recent erections, hitherto undepicted, will in like manner claim our early publication. We therefore invite the attention of architects, strifts, proprietors, and committees, to our designs; and earnestly request them to assist us in paying this tribute to the genius, industry, public spirit, and glory of the country, and to transmit to us sketches of their new erections and improvements, with such brief descriptions as may inform and gratify the public. The object speaks for itself so emphatically and perspicuously, that we presume we need add no persuasion to stimulate those to whom this invitation is given, to perform a duty which they will perhaps feel to be obligatory on them, not less as Britons, than from sentiments of local attachment.

THE THREE NEW BRIDGES.

London bridge remained the only one from 1000 till 1750, when Westminster bridge was finished, and, fifteen years, that of Blackfriars was called for and undertaken. In consequence of these improved communications, the marshes of Lambeth and St. George's Fields have been covered with houses within the memory of man, and this suburb now merits from its size and population, to have its ancient name of *South wark*, changed into the more appropriate one of South London.

The vast increase of this division of the metropolis, and its capabilities of further enlargement, have recently led to the projection of other bridges; and the inducements which lead to the formation of joint-stock companies, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, have occasioned no less than three new bridges to be projected within these seven years. In justification, it is stated, as the result of observation, that there pass, every day, over each bridge, as under:

	BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.	LONDON BRIDGE.
For Passengers	61,769	89,640
Waggons	538	769
Carts and Drays	1,502	2,924
Coaches	990	1,240
Gigs and taxed Carts	500	485
Horses	822	764

Which traffic, at a moderate rate of toll, would yield respectively per annum, 107,647l. and 203,511l. a fair proportion of which will, it is alledged, pay ample interest to the adventurers in these new concerns; and it is calculated that which is nearest to London bridge will be likely to pay in a higher proportion than others more distant.

THE STRAND BRIDGE.

This was the first of the newly projected bridges and is to cross the Thames from a place midway between Somerset House and the Savoy, to the opposite shore of Lambeth Marsh, over which roads and streets are to be opened to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and to Kennington. It was designed and is building under the direction of Mr. Rennie.

It consists of nine equal arches, and is intended, like the bridges of the ancients, to be perfectly flat; a circumstance highly favourable to the draught of carriages across it, and without any apparent subtraction from its beauty.

Each arch is to be 120 feet span; the piers 20 feet thick, with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets 42 feet, the foot-paths being 7 feet each, and the road-way 28 feet. The capital of the company is 800,000l. for the bridge and other improvements.

THE VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

This bridge is to extend from Millbank to Smith's Tea-gardens, which nearly adjoin Vauxhall Gardens, and is intended to connect the roads branching from that spot to Hyde Park Corner, by a straight road and street across Tothill Fields to Exton-street, Pimlico, and Grosvenor-place. The architect is Mr. J Walker. It is to consist of nine arches of equal span in squares of cast-iron, on piers of rusticated stone, formed of fragments, united by means of Parker's cement. The total width will be 80 feet, the span of the arches 78 feet, the height 29 feet, and the clear breadth of the road-way 36 feet. The estimated cost is above 300,000l.

THE SOUTHWARK, or NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

It is proposed that this bridge shall form a communication from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside, being the direct line of Guildhall, to Bankside, and thence to the various Kent and Surrey roads. It is designed by Mr. Rennie, and is to consist but of three grand arches; the centre of 240 feet span, and the side ones of 210 feet each. The arches are to be composed of cast iron, and the piers and abutments to be of stone. The cost is estimated at 287,000l. and there can be little doubt but its tolls will yield from 50 to 60,000l. per annum, though London bridge should be rebuilt.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House which was erected in 1718 being altogether inadequate to the increased trade of the Port of London, the wharfs and warehouses to the westward of it, between Thames-street and the Thames, have been purchased and pulled down, and the buildings of the principal front, is to be erected on the scite. The architect is Mr. David Laing, and its front possesses a degree of taste too evident to require our praise. The builder is Mr. Peto. The length will be nearly double that of the old Custom House, being 490 feet, and the width 108 feet. It is calculated to admit the disposition of 650 officers and clerks, and the employment, without confusion, of 1050 tidewaiters, and other assistants. The ground floor and cellars are to consist of vaults and warehouses for goods under bond; and in the centre of the first floor will be the *long room*, 190 feet by 67, surmounted by an elegant dome. The water front is to be of stone, with Ionic columns at each end, and a double flight of steps at the principal entrance in the centre. The quay is to be extended in front into the river, and a new wall and quay are to be formed from the Tower to Billingsgate. Other improvements are also proposed in the access to this busy spot. At present the excavations for the sewers and foundations present an extraordinary picture of human industry, and bring to light foundations of former wharfs, sewers, and pavements of streets, 1000 years old.

THE DEBTORS' PRISON, CRIPPLEGATE.

This prison, which is built for the purpose of distinguishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, in the crowded criminal prisons of Newgate and the Compters, had its origin in the observations published by Sir Richard Phillips in his Letters to the Livery of London, (pp. 90-92,) which were ably and honestly supported by a committee of the corporation of London, appointed to report on them. The first stone was laid by Ald. Wood in July 1813, and the part intended for city debtors is nearly finished for their reception. It is to be regretted that the high price of ground has too much limited the areas for exercise, and that there is at present no entrance from Red Cross-street for the city side, which is kept distinct from the county side, the only entrance being a common and remote one from White Cross-street. The accommodations will however far exceed those hitherto possessed by this unhappy class of persons, while the scite, being little more than a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's, does not remove the incarcerated from the vortex of humanity, and the attention of their friends. The architect is Mr. Montague, the city surveyor, and the building and ground will cost not less than 30,000l.

THE NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

If the asylum of St. Luke's has by its magnitude and arrangments astonished all beholders, much more will the erection of this vast and splendid pile of buildings, serve as an honour to the taste and moral feelings of the British nation.

The old hospital of Bethlem, or Bedlam, in Moorfields, having become ruinous and dangerous in several parts, and also unequal to the number of cases which have required relief, it was determined to appropriate its scite to more profitable buildings, and to rebuild where ground was less costly, and more room attainable. According the present structure was designed by Mr. Lewis, and is now nearly completed, in the road which leads from Newington to Westminster Bridge, at an expence of 95,000l. It is 530 feet long, and capable of receiving in this front, 200 patients.

Another line of building extending to the south, is designed for an equal number; and also for 80 criminal lunatics, the charge of which latter department exclusively belongs to Government. The ground occupied by the buildings, and intended for the exercise of the patients, is twelve acres.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

This splendid and munificent establishment has been formed during the present war, for the purpose of maintaining and educating the orphan or unprotected legitimate children of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. It is calculated to lodge at least one thousand children, in the proportion of 700 boys to 300 girls; and in subordination to its objects, there is an infant institution at the Isle of Wight, from which, at a proper age, the children are removed for education to this asylum.

The boys, if they consent, are to be placed in the army as private soldiers; and the girls, and other boys, are bound out apprentice, or put to service. The education of the boys is chiefly of a military character, the instructors bearing the titles of Serjeant-Major, Serjeant-Assistants, &c.

The scite of the building is opposite the north-east corner of the enclosure of Chelsea Hospital, and the whole structure and its appurtenances accord with the liberal spirit in which the British parliament has, of late years, granted the public money for military purposes. As far it provides for the education and maintenance of children, otherwise destitute, whose killed or maimed parents have claims on the gratitude of the government, it must have the heartfelt approbation of every Englishman and father of a family.

THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF SURGEONS.

The possession of the splendid museum of the late John Hunter, purchased for them by Parliament, rendering it incumbent on the Royal College of Surgeons, to possess an adequate building in which to display above 20,000 anatomical preparations, they have with commendable spirit recently purchased, enlarged and beautified some houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here the corporation holds its meetings for all purposes and business of its charter; and on the eastern side, arranged in distinct apartments, is the Hunterian Museum, forming one of the greatest curiosities and the most extraordinary assemblage of the wonders and harmonies of nature, to be met with in any country.

Note. In the Magazine from which this Account is taken, very neat wood cuts accompany, and embellish the description of each of the Public Buildings; we are sorry we have not the means of presenting our Readers with these.

(To be Concluded in our next)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 3.

BARNWELL PEERAGE.

Mr. Hart was further heard before a Committee of Privileges, in behalf of the Claimant.

The Attorney-General was also heard on the part of the Crown. He suggested that as one of the family had gone abroad, where he had not since been heard of, though it might be presumed he was dead, it would be a step too far to presume also that he died without issue, who might sooner or later prefer their claim to their Lordships.

After a few words from Lord Redesdale, it was ordered that the further consideration be adjourned.

GARDES DIVORCE BILL.

Mr. Nolan, as Counsel for the Petitioner, was again called in this day, and he stated that a witness was now ready to address that evidence which was wanting on a former occasion.

Rachel Reese said, her husband kept an inn at Crofshaven, in August, 1811. She recollected a Lady and Gentleman coming there one day about that time, who said they had been up all night, and they ordered a bed. She saw them afterwards in bed together, and they [illegible] like in this manner at the house for [illegible]. She recollected Mr. White (a witness, examined on a former day), coming there, and that he quarrelled with the Gentleman.

Robert White was again called, and he stated that the gentleman at the inn with whom he remonstrated was Mr. White, and Mrs. Garde was with him at the time.

Counsel having withdrawn, the Bill was read the second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

Mr Brogden, Mr. Horner, Lord Stanley, Jacob Astley, Mr. Mills, Mr. Charles Dundas, Mr. Lascelles, Sir James Graham, and other Members from the House of Commons, brought up the Cordage Embezzlement Bill, the Corruption of Blood Bill, the High Treason Punishment Bill, the Model Improvement Bill, and eighteen Private Bills which were laid upon the table, and were afterwards read the first time.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 6.

MR. COLVILLE.

Mr. Whitbread wished to know, whether it was likely that Mr Colville would be soon released, as the motives for his confinement had ceased?

Mr H. Addington could not give a decisive answer. It was not judged prudent to release him as yet; but it was likely that there would be soon an order for that purpose.

Sir F. Burdett said he had been a long time in confinement, and if there were not strong reasons for his detention, it would be fit that he should be set at liberty.

CAPTAIN MANBY.

Mr. Rose wished to draw the attention of the House to the case of that meritorious man Captain Manby. The plan devised by him for saving persons in danger of shipwreck, had been frequently successful. There were strong attestations of the merit of his plan before the Committee who had taken it into consideration, and the reports of many Naval Officers all concurred in its great utility. It was his (Mr. Rose's) wish that the House should take into their consideration the propriety of granting him some reward. There was no doubt that as the plan was found to be a good one, it would be generally adopted, so that the good effects of it would not be confined to this country. It was now become so simple; that it would be easy to bring it into general use. For the purpose of throwing the ropes to different distances he had employed three mortars, one of which projected the rope to the distance of a quarter of a mile, the second 300 yards, and the third 100 yards. It was objected to this plan that the mortars could not be conveniently brought to the coast. This however, was not the fact; their conveyance was extremely easy. The first may be carried by two persons in a hand-barrow; the second was more easily moved; and the third may be carried on a man's back. Were it not for this invention the life boat could be of no great use. It happened, on the part of the coast with which he was acquainted, that some ships were lost, quite convenient to the shore, so that the crew in the shrouds were talking to the people on shore for four or five hours, and yet the life boat could not be employed for their relief. If there was one of Captain Manby's mortars even within ten miles of the place the persons could be saved. In one or two instances, it was found that the surf beat upon the mortars in such a manner as to prevent their going off: Captain Manby devised means for preventing any inconvenience of this kind, the efficacy of which was attested by nine artillery officers. He had also invented a ladder, by which the crew could be saved when the ship struck in the neighbourhood of steep rocks. If this plan were then known, the 150 persons who had been lost some time back, in their way to the East Indies would have been saved. Captain Manby had spent both his time and property in this plan; he had been for some time employed in a situation of about 500l. a year, but this invention did not put one shilling into his pocket as yet. Some difficulty had been stated by the Trinity House, but their report was in favour of the invention.

Sir F. Burdett thought, that as the experiments of Mr. Mellinson had answered, that Gentleman also was entitled to some consideration.

Mr. P. Moore said that he had, a few moments back, been called out by a Gentleman who wished to have a caveat entered against the claims of Captain Manby, as the right to this plan was vested in a person of the name of Bell who had invented it so long back as 1791. When the petition upon this subject was brought up, he (Mr. Moore) hoped that there would be no objection to refer it to the same Committee.

Mr. Rose read a passage from the report of the Committee, stating that this invention of Bell, who was a serjeant in the artillery, and raised for his merit to the rank of an officer, though [illegible]enious, could be of no use when ships were stranded.

Mr. Moore said, that Lieutenant Bell was now no more, and that the Petition would be from a numerous family whom he had left unprovided for.

Mr. W. Wynne wished to know what measures had been taken to bring this invention into general use. It ought to be no longer confined to a particular part of the coast, but taken up at the general expense, and placed wherever it could be useful.

Mr. Rose believed that it would be sufficient to place mortars at about 200 stages, the expense of which would be 12,000l. The expense of this was so trifling, that it made little difference whether it was incurred by the public or by the particular district.

Mr. Wilberforce concurred in the great utility of the plan. Many lives, to his knowledge, had been saved by it upon the Eastern coast.

Mr. Whitbread did not think that Mr Mallinson's plan was superseded by the other. If both were in use, so much the better. Captain Manby's invention had saved the lives of many, and he had devoted himself so much to the completion of it, as to endanger both his life and fortune. His health was brought into such a state by his exertions, that it was probable, as in the case of Mr. Bell, that any application to Parliament would not come from himself, but from his family. With respect to the objection of his not being the inventor, the men who brought the thing into use were they who deserved the reward. He (Mr. Whitbread) received a letter some time back from a person claiming the merit of inventing a rocket, which went by the name of a Member of that House (Colonel Congreve) He communicated the letter to the Honourable Gentleman, who said it was probable that another might put in a similar claim, and when it was decided he (Colonel Congreve) would take up the conqueror.

Mr. Bacon knew, that Captain Manby had expended large sums of money, and that his invention had saved the lives of many.

The question was then put and carried, that it be referred to a Select Committee, to look into the papers presented by Capt. Manby, relative to his invention, and to report thereupon.

APRIL 21st

CATHOLIC PETTIONS.

General Matthew rose to present two Petitions to the House, one from the Roman Catholics of the County of Tipperary, and another from those of the populous and opulent city of Clonmel, both of which equally insisted on the right of the petitioners to a complete emancipation from their civil disabilities. He should make the usual motion, that the Petitions he received and laid on the table. When he had presented Petitions similar to the present, which he had done for the last eight years, he had always professed his readiness if by any accident the patriotic and eloquent member for Dublin was prevented from bringing before the House the question of emancipation on the general Petitions, to move it himself on the Petitions, which he then presented. The whole face of affairs throughout the world had so much changed since the last session that he no longer thought it proper to adopt that line of conduct, and he thought that it would be improper that the Catholic question should be discussed during the present Session. Though his opinion was changed as to the conduct to be pursued by the course of events, it remained the same as to the question itself, and he remained a warm friend to full and free emancipation. By the very extraordinary changes which had taken place during the last year, his Holiness the Pope had fortunately been relieved from thraldom, to the delight of every civilized man, and not only was he restored to liberty, but to his ancient possessions, to his former splendour, and his Imperial Chair at Rome, surrounded by his Reverend Cardinals—[a laugh]—with whom he might consult on the steps to be adopted with respect to the Catholics of Ireland. Thus the time occured for strengthening and consolidating the empire, and if his Majesty's Ministers had these objects in view, they should lose no time in opening a friendly communication with the Pope.—[A laugh] —He (Gen. M.) had been informed, and had every reason to believe his information correct, that his Holiness was warmly disposed to take any steps, not entirely incompatible with his religious principles, for strengthening the British Empire, by bringing the differences between the Government and the Catholics of this country to an amicable termination, having beheld with admiration the part which Great Britain had taken in the glorious struggle on which had depended, not only the liberty of Europe, but the existence of the Papal Chair. The Catholics should, therefore, take the golden opportunity offered, and forbear again to agitate the question of emancipation, until themselves, or the Government, had entered into some communication with the Pope. Not only had Providence given the happy opportunity, but it had provided the man by whom the communication might be made; he meant the Marquis of Wellington. If that great man were appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was convinced that every Irishman would be delighted to receive such a ruler, and the place being the second in the Empire, was due to him alone. From the natural magnanimity of his disposition, no occupation could be more delightful to him than to conciliate his countrymen, and thus to render the Empire not only invincible but invulnerable. The gallant General then proceeded to remark how galling it was to the Irish Catholics that they were the only men excluded from the Constitution to which they were so main a prop. It was strange, he said, that this country, once deemed the most liberal, was now the only one where civil disabilities, on account of religion, existed. The once-bigotted Protestant State of Holland, by an article (134) in its recent Constitution, had determined that all existing religions should be equally protected, and the members of all had an equal right to hold offices and charges. In another Constitution, the most superb monument of human foresight which had ever been erected, which had been drawn up by the greatest statesman perhaps who had ever existed, the Prince of Benevento, [a great laugh], and which had been sanctioned by the Senate, who would have full power to cause it to be obeyed—he had met with an article which gave him the greatest pleasure, in which it was declared that freedom of worship, under all religions, was guaranteed, and that the Ministers of all to be treated alike. In another article it was said that all Frenchmen were admissible to all offices alike. After all these examples of liberality, could any be found in the country so bigoted as to refuse emancipation to five millions of good and loyal subjects? He could not believe it; especially after the very honourable conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the discussion of last session, and especially of the Noble Lord not then in the House (Lord Castlereagh). Indeed he (General M.) had changed his opinion of the Ministers altogether, with whom, in former times, he had differed in every question except the votes of thanks to Lord Wellington. He had then, as he had thought, edfor the good of hiscountry, "left no stone autorn to assist their downfal and accelerate their overthrow." [A laugh]—In these endeavours it was a truism to say that he was not successful. [A laugh.]—Of this ill success he was very glad. There was no man but would acknowledge that they had saved civilized Europe from bondage [Hear!]; exalted their country to an eminence on which it was the admiration of surrounding nations [hear!; and brought the world from a state of universal war to a state of universal peace, by putting an end to the evil consequences of the mad and extraordinary ambition of Bonaparte. After such happy effects from their exertions, he (General Matthew) called on them to relieve his brave and insulted countrymen; they had well laid the aburments they should proceed with their hallowed work, and crown the glorious arch, or their work was of no avail. It was a maxim in state policy, that nothing was done whilst any thing remained to be done—[a laugh!] and if the Ministers neglected the present opportunity, it would be evident from their past conduct, that it arose not from any incapacity, but from sullen and wilful obstinacy. But if they endeavoured to conciliate the Catholic Body, there would be no possibility that any person could act in opposition to them, and if it came to his vote, he should be glad not only that they should remain at present at the helm, but that they should be Ministers for ever—[a laugh]. Yet, until the long wished Emancipation, he should continue to watch their conduct, tho' not with a prejudiced, yet with a jealous eye.

What he had stated as to the Pope, he wished to be understood to have derived from good authority, as would be found if any communication were opened with his Holiness. What he had said, he also wished to be understood as flowing from himself without any consultation with any of the Catholic Body, as the liberation of the Pope and other events had happened since he had left Dublin. As to the Catholic Board, of which so much had been spoken, and written, he was convinced, from having frequently attended their meetings, that there did not exist a more liberal and enlightened set of men in any country; and he hoped, if the House should not think proper to agitate the question during the present Session, or if the Member for Dublin (Mr. Grattan), and other Members on that side of the House should feel the impropriety of bringing it forward at the present time, that the Catholic Body would readily submit to the delay. The gallant General concluded—after declaring his independence of any party—by moving that the Petitions be read.

The Petitions were then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, said, that as there had been reports spread respecting the intended Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, he wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he had any Communication to make to the House on this most important subject?

Mr. Vansittart said, that it would be improper for him to say any thing on this delicate subject, as he had no commands to make any communication respecting it. The communication would of course be made without delay, as soon as such a step became proper.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that it was extraordinary that the important step which had been determined on, should first have been communicated by a foreign Prince to his subjects, before it had been noticed to the House of Commons. In this, as on other occasions, they had been treated with great disrespect. Taking it for granted that the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands had not told an untruth, he hoped that when the Communication was made (which of course must be made, with a view to the necessary pecuniary arrangements), it would be accompanied with a recommendation to adopt such legislative provisions as might secure her Royal Highness from being taken out of the kingdom and detained from it, in a manner which might be extremely detrimental to the interest of the kingdom, and which might occur without such enactment.

Several papers relative to Shipping, which had been presented to the House, were referred to the Committee on this subject.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S DEBTS.

Mr. Bennet said, that he had understood that 13,000l. had been paid out of the Droits of Admiralty to General Hulse, an Officer of the Prince Regent's Household, which sum was one of three sums, amounting in all to 39,000l. which had been paid out of the same fund towards the liquidation of the Regent's Debts. He wished for some explanation of this transaction from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Vansittart said he felt no difficulty in answering the question of the Honourable Gentleman, though on a subject some what delicate, but which had been brought before House a former time, on the occasion, of the passing of a Bill, for regulating the Prince Regent's Household. In that Bill, which had passed into a law, it was provided that a certain annual sum should be set aside for the removal of certain incumbrances under which his Royal Highness laboured. There were, however, some of these of so urgent a nature, that it had been deemed advisable to pay the sum of 30,000l. out of the Droits of the Admiralty for their removal. and this sum was to be repaid by instalments to that fund. He did not know the exact amount of the debts outstanding, but he understood they would be liquidated it is somewhat between 3 and 4 years.

Mr. Tierney felt considerable pleasure on the whole from the communication of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, if he rightly understood him, said that the Prince's debts would be liquidated in between three and four years. They therefore could not amount now to more than 15,000l. As to the repayment of the 39,000l. to the Droits of Admiralty, by instalments, he did not see what security there could be for this, as the fund out of which the repayment was to be made was to determine on the demise of his Majesty.

Mr. Vansittart repeated that he knew not the exact amount of the outstanding debts but that by the motion applied by the Act and some arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, he understood they would be paid in three or four years. The fund he allowed was determinable on a contingency not pleasant to contemplate.

GRAND FETE BY THE CLUB AT WHITE'S.

Copy of the circular letter of the Committee, to which we subjoin a list of the Stewards already appointed by the Club:—

White's, May 2, 1814.

The Committee appointed to report all arrangements necessary for the Ball intended to be given by this Club have to state, that his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has, in the most handsome manner, given Burlington House and Gardens, for the use of the Club on that occasion. The committee are of opinion, that the number of persons at the Ball ought not in any case to exceed eighteen hundred, they propose that the number of tickets issued to the members of the Club, should be fifteen hundred, which, in the event of three hundred subscribers, will furnish (including his own) five tickets to each subscriber.

In the event of the subscription not being full on the 10th instant, it is proposed that such members as with may take double subscriptions.

It is proposed that thirty stewards, be appointed, to conduct the whole arrangements for the ball, which should not be given later than the 6th of June.

STEWARDS APPOINTED BY THE CLUB, ON THE 2D OF MAY, 1814.

Duke of Argyle,	Marquis of Huntly,
Duke of Beaufort,	Sir George Talbot,
Duke of Buccleugh,	Earl of Limerick,
Duke of Devonshire,	Earl of Shannon,
Duke of Grafton,	Lord J. Thynne,
Duke of Newcastle,	Mr. J. Manners,
Duke of Portland,	Earl Connynghain,
Duke of Richmond,	Sir John Shelly,
Earl of Winchelsea,	Earl of Hardwicke,
Lord De Clifford,	Lord Cassilis,
Lord Sidney,	Earl of Roseberry,
Lord Hesley,	Mr. Freemantle,
Earl of Yarmouth,	Sir Richard Burrough,
Mr. Villars,	Sir G. Warrender,
Earl of Shaftsbury,	Lord Borringdon.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, APRIL 7.—*The Gazette* of this city contains in the French and German language the following Treaty of Alliance between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Chaumont, March 1, 1814.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, having transmitted to the French Government propofals for a general peace, and being at the same time animated with the wish, in case France should reject these propofals, to strengthen the mutual obligation existing between them for the vigorous profecution of a war which is designed to relieve Europe from its long sufferings and to secure its future repose, by the re establishment of a just balance of power; and on the other hand, in case Providence should bless their peaceful views, to agree on the best means of securing the happy result of their exertions against every future attack.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, above named, have resolved to confirm this double agreement by a solemn Treaty, to be signed by each of the four Powers, separately with the three others.

They have, therefore, named of their Plenipotentiaries his Imperial Apostolic Majesty, to negotiate the conditions of this treaty with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Clemens Wirzel Lotharius, Prince of Metternich Winneberg Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. Minister of State, and Minister for Foreign Affair; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on his side, Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, his Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, &c. who, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. I. The high Contracting powers engage, by the present Treaty, in case France should refuse to accede to the terms of the peace propofed, to exert the whole force of their dominions for a vigorous profecution of he war against France, and to employ it in the most perfect agreement, in order, by this means, to procure for themselves and all Europe, a general peace, under the protection of which all nations may maintain, and securely enjoy, their independence and their rights.

It is to be understood, that this new arrangement is not to make any change in the obligations already existing between the contracting powers, concerning the number of troops to be employed against the common enemy; on the contrary, each of the four contracting Courts binds itself, by the present Treaty, to keep in the field an army of 150000, men always complete, in activity against the common enemy, and that exclusively of the garrisons of the fortresses.

Art. II. The high Contracting Powers mutually engage to enter into no seperate negotiations with the common enemy, and to conclude neither peace, cessation of hostilities, nor any convention whatsoever, except by joint consent of them all.

They further engage never to lay down their arms till the object of the war, as they have agreed upon it among themselves, shall be fully obtained.

Art. III. In order to obtain this great object as soon as possible, his Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to furnish a subsidy of 5,000,000l. sterling, for the service of the year 1814, which shall be equally divided between the three Powers; and their Imperial and Royal Majesties further engage to settle before the 1st of January of every future year, in case (which God forbid) the war should continue so long, the advance in money that may be necessary in the course of the subsequent year.

The subsidy of 5,000,000l. herein specified, shall be paid at London in monthly instalments, and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective Powers duly authorized to receive it!

In case peace should be concluded between the Allied Powers and France before the end of the year, the subsidies, calculated at the rate of 5,000,000l. per annum, shall be paid to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall be signed; and his Britannic Majesty promises, over and above the subsidies here stipulated, to pay to Austria and Prussia the amount of two months, and to Russia of four months, to defray the expences of the march of their troops back to their own territories.

Art. IV. The high Contracting Powers shall be mutually authorized to have Officers duly commissioned with the Generals commanding those armies, who may freely correspond with their Governments, and acquaint them of the military events, and of every thing relative to the operations of the armies.

Art. V. Though the high Contracting Powers have reserved it to themselves, in the moment when peace shall be concluded with France, to consult with each other on the means by which they may most certainly secure to Europe, and reciprocally to each other, the maintenance of this peace; they have nevertheless thought it necessary for the defence of their European possessions, in case of an interference to be apprehended from France, in the order of things resulting from the said peace, to make immediately a defensive Convention.

Art. VI. For this end they mutually agree, that if the dominions of one of the high Contracting Powers should be threatened with an invasion from France, the rest shall leave no means untried to prevent such invasion by amicable mediation.

Art. VII. But in case such endeavours should be fruitless, the high Contracting Powers engage to send to the party attacked an auxiliary army of 60,000 men.

Art. VIII. This army shall consist of 50,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with a proportionate train of artillery and ammunition. Care should be taken that it should take the field at the very latest in two months after it is called for, and in the manner most effectual for the Power so attacked or threatened.

Art. IX. As on account of the situation of the threatre of war, or for other reasons, it might be difficult for Great Britain to furnish the stipulated assistance in English troops within the appointed time, and keep them up to the full war complement, his Britanic Majesty reserves to himself the right to furnish his contingent to the Power requiring it, either in foreign troops in his pay or to pay an annual sum, at the rate of 20l. sterling for every foot soldier, and 30l. for every horseman, to the full amount of the stipulated contingent. The manner in which Great Britain will have to afford its assistance in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the British Government and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the assistance is required. The same principle shall be extended to the number of troops which his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish by the first article of the present Treaty.

Art. X. The auxiliary army is under the immediate command of the General in Chief of the requiring power; but it shall be led by its own General, and employed in all military operations according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army to be at the charge of the power requiring. The rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as also quarters, will be furnished as soon as the auxiliary army has passed its own frontiers; by the power requiring, and be supplied according to the same standard as it supplies its own troops, in the field, and in quarters.

Art. XI. The military regulation and economy in the interior administration of the troops depends wholly on their own General. The trophies taken from the enemy belong to the troops which have gained them.

Art. XII. The high Contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in case the assistance herein stipulated should be found insufficient, to make, without loss of time, new arrangements for further assistance.

Art. XIII. The high Contracting powers reciprocally promise, that in case one or other of them should be drawn into hostilities by furnishing the succour herein stipulated, neither the requiring party, nor party engaged in war as an auxiliary, shall make peace, except with the consent of the other.

Art. XIV. The engagements contracted by this Treaty shall by no means detract from those which the high Contracting Powers may have entered already into with other Powers; nor hinder them from concluding alliances with other States, which may have for their object the attainment of the same result.

Art. XV. In order to give greater effect to the above stipulated defensive arrangements, by the union of the Powers most exposed to a French invasion, for their common defence, the high Contracting Courts have resolved to invite those Powers to join the present Treaty of defensive alliance.

Art. XVI. As it is the object of the present Treaty of defensive alliance to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different Powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of other States, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the Contracting Powers have agreed to fix the duation of the present Treaty for twenty years, reserving to themselves, if circumstances should require it, to proceed to the prolongation of it three years before its expiration.

Art. XVII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible. In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed their seals. Done at Chaumont, March 1 (February 17,) 1814.

(Signed) Prince DE METTERNICH.
Count DE NESSELRODE.

[The Treaties signed the same day by the King of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, are word for word the same as the above. The first is signed by Lord Castlereagh, his Britannic Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; the second by Baron Hardenberg, Chancellor to his Prussian Majesty.]

VIENNA, APRIL 9.—It is affirmed that besides the Conventions which England has concluded with the other Allied Powers, it has also made a secret agreement relative to North America. By this agreement England has procured from all the other European Powers the assurance, that after the re establishment of peace in Europe, none of them will interfere in the disputes between his Britannic Majesty and North America, and France is also to engage in the peace to be concluded, to subscribe to the same conditions.

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